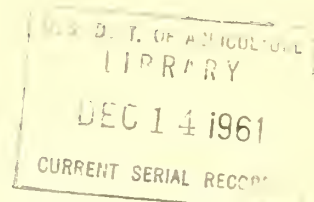


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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



FOR RELEASE MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1961

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



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WEST GERMANY TO IMPORT BUTTER

West Germany published on December 5 an import tender for U.S. butter. License application deadline under this tender is December 12, 1961, with custom clearance permitted until March 15, 1962. The size of the tender is not known. Quality of butter to be imported must be equal to German grade "Markenbutter", fresh, in bulk.

ooOoo

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INDIA TO STEP UP TOBACCO PRODUCTION

India's Third 5-Year Plan for tobacco as set forth by the Central Tobacco Committee calls for a production increase of about 11 percent--primarily in flue-cured.

The 1965-66 production target is 728.0 million pounds. The total 1960-61 crop was 659 million pounds, of which 155 million was flue-cured.

The plan includes programs to improve the quality of flue-cured and other types of leaf tobacco through distribution of improved seed from approved varieties such as Harrison Special, Del Crest, and Virginia Gold; use of specific mixtures of fertilizers based on soil analysis; adoption of scientific methods of topping and handling leaf during harvesting; and improvement of curing facilities.

The Tobacco Committee recognizes that to increase export shipments of flue-cured, the proportion of the crop's top grades must be increased. The present percentage composition of the flue-cured crop by grades is roughly 15 percent in the top grades, 40 percent in the medium grades, and 45 percent in the low grades. The Third Plan's goal is to have 25 percent in the top grades, 50 percent in the medium grades, and 25 percent in the low grades.

WEST GERMANY'S TOBACCO CROP FAR BELOW NORMAL

The 1961 tobacco harvest in West Germany is now estimated at only 21.2 million pounds, compared with 23.1 million in 1960, and 42 million in 1959.

Blue-mold, which seriously affected the 1960 crop, caused many growers to discontinue plantings this year. Rigidly applied preventive measures in 1961, however, held blue-mold damage to a minimum. The extent of crop reductions since the last normal crop was harvested in 1959 is indicated below.

TOBACCO: West German production, by kinds, 1958-61

Kind of tobacco	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Flue-cured.....	4.0	3.6	2.7	3.0
Burley.....	14.0	12.8	6.0	5.4
Cigar leaf.....	25.1	25.8	14.4	12.8
Total.....	43.1	42.2	23.1	21.2

THAI CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION RISES SHARPLY

Thai cigarette sales reached new highs in the first 9 months of 1961.

At 7,231 million pieces, they exceeded those for the same period of 1960 by 8 percent.

"Samit", a brand containing a high proportion of U.S. tobaccos, continued to increase in popularity--with sales of 487 million pieces this year, compared with 300 million in January-September 1960. Combined sales of "Gold City", regular and king-size, rose from 193 million last year to 202 million in January-September 1961. "Kled Thong" and "Moon" continued to lead all other brands, with sales of 3,774 million and 2,129 million pieces, respectively, in the first 9 months of 1961.

U.K. LARD IMPORTS DROP

United Kingdom lard imports in the first 9 months of 1961 dropped 64 million pounds, or nearly 20 percent, from the same period in 1960. Imports in the first 3 quarters of 1961 totaled 270 million pounds.

Purchases from the United States dropped more than 60 million pounds because of higher U.S. prices earlier in the year. France remained the U.K.'s second largest supplier although purchases there were down nearly 10 percent.

Most of the lard supplied by unspecified countries came from Poland (6.0 million pounds) and West Germany (1.2 million pounds).

LARD: U.K. imports by country of origin and country
percentage of total, January-September 1960-61

Country of origin	January-September 1960		January-September 1961	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
	: of total	: of total	: of total	: of total
	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent
	pounds		pounds	
United States.....	262,153	78.5	199,972	74.0
France.....	36,870	11.0	33,699	12.5
Denmark.....	11,506	3.5	10,832	4.0
Belgium.....	10,730	3.2	8,006	3.0
Netherlands.....	7,399	2.2	8,003	3.0
Canada.....	1,618	0.5	531	0.2
Sweden.....	2,848	0.9	1,507	0.5
Others.....	731	0.2	7,642	2.8
Total.....	333,855	100.0	270,192	100.0

Henry A. Lane and Co., Ltd., London, England

CUBANS BUYING CANADIAN CATTLE

Cuba plans to buy \$9 million worth of Canadian livestock and agricultural equipment, according to the Canadian press.

The Director of Importations for a zone in San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio, has stated that \$2 million will be spent for cattle, and \$7 million on chickens, turkeys, rabbits, sheep, pigs, seed, and farm machinery. He said his government had received fair treatment from the Canadians, but hoped that Canada would buy more Cuban sugar, tobacco, molasses, cigars, and tomatoes.

Cuba was importing relatively large numbers of U.S. breeding cattle and hogs in early 1961 before the United States halted shipments to Cuba of all U.S. commodities except food and medicine.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE SHIP TO SAIL
FOR SOUTHWEST ASIA

Australia is sending its third trade ship in 4 years, the M.V. Chandpara, into Southwest Asia in February to promote sales of meat, wool, and other Australian products.

The ship is being made available by a commercial shipping firm, and the cruise is being organized by the Australian Manufacturers' Export Council in cooperation with the Department of Trade.

Trade ships have become an established feature of Australia's export promotion and have achieved satisfactory results at low cost. They serve as floating exhibitions and display rooms.

The promotion vessel will call at Muscat, Dibai, Umm Said, Mina-al-Ahmadi, Kuwait, Basra, Korramshahr, Abadan, and Bandar Shahpur. Advance men, including a Trade Mission, precede the ship by air making contacts and other arrangements.

SWEDEN PRODUCING MORE MILK

Swedish milk output rose to 2,485 million pounds in the third quarter of 1961. The 6-percent increase from comparable 1960 is attributed largely to mild weather and excellent pastures.

Approximately 86 percent of total milk production was used by dairy plants for a larger output of fluid milk and cream, and of all major dairy products except canned milk. Butter production increased about 1 percent to 56 million pounds, the largest quantity produced in this quarter since 1958. Output of cheese was up 15 percent to 37 million pounds.

Sweden's production of dried milk increased more than 7 million pounds to 22 million pounds. Of this quantity, 15 million pounds was nonfat dry milk. In comparable 1960, production was 9 million pounds. Canned milk output declined 6 percent to approximately 2 million pounds.

NEW ZEALAND REPORTS RECORD DAIRY OUTPUT

Butterfat production in New Zealand in September 1961, at 55 million pounds, was the highest ever recorded.

In the first 3 months of the 1961-62 season, dairy plants processed 102 million pounds, or 2 percent more than last year.

Butter production in this period increased 1 percent to 102 million pounds. Output of cheese, at 41 million pounds, was practically unchanged from a year earlier.

4 NEW ZEALAND MEAT BOATS SAIL FOR U.S.

Four ships carrying 8,400,000 pounds of meat for the United States are scheduled to sail from New Zealand in December.

Ship and destination	Sailing date	Meat cargo
		<u>1,000 lb.</u>
U.S. West Coast:		
Orsova	December 9	112
Mariposa	do. 20	336
Devon	do. 29	1,232
U.S. East Coast:		
Hereford	do. 13	6,720

U.S. LARD EXPORTS DOWN 36 PERCENT

U.S. lard exports during the first 9 months of 1961 totaled 306 million pounds, down 36 percent from the same period of 1960.

Exports to Cuba were down 116 million pounds by the end of September, and by the end of the year will probably fall 150 million pounds behind 1960. There have been no shipments to Cuba in recent months.

Shipments to the United Kingdom continued to run below the 1960 level because of strong competition from vegetable oils for use in shortening manufacture. Exports in September dropped to about 8 million pounds--less than half of August shipments and less than one-fourth of the July total.

Exports to both West Germany and the Netherlands have picked up sharply since June.

LARD (INCLUDING RENDERED PORK FAT): U.S. exports by country of destination,
average 1951-55, annual 1959-60, and January-September 1960-61

Destination	Average		1959		1960 1/		January-September		Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1961
	1951-55	1959	1960 1/	1961 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/	
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	
North America:									
Canada.....	6,497	4,096	21,159	12,533	14,416	14,416	1,000	1,000	+1,883
Mexico.....	31,823	10,543	9,483	6,433	8,259	8,259	1,000	1,000	+1,826
Panama Canal Zone.....	967	155	111	105	217	217	1,000	1,000	+112
Costa Rica.....	7,363	5,281	4,338	4,090	3,056	3,056	1,000	1,000	-1,034
El Salvador.....	4,299	2,640	3,037	2,476	1,194	1,194	1,000	1,000	-1,282
Guatemala.....	8,668	8,040	2,807	2,676	249	249	1,000	1,000	-2,427
Panama.....	6,560	4,787	2,888	2,389	2,391	2,391	1,000	1,000	+2
Cuba.....	157,427	217,083	190,401	158,502	42,599	42,599	1,000	1,000	-115,903
Haiti.....	6,725	7,652	7,691	7,112	5,844	5,844	1,000	1,000	-1,268
Netherlands Antilles.....	1,066	509	363	280	319	319	1,000	1,000	+39
Other.....	1,870	1,745	1,913	1,615	1,566	1,566	1,000	1,000	-49
Total.....	233,265	262,531	244,191	198,211	80,110	80,110	1,000	1,000	-118,101
South America:									
Bolivia.....	3,755	6,252	3,129	2,724	3,118	3,118	1,000	1,000	+464
Brazil.....	2,088	55	62	62	68	68	1,000	1,000	+6
Colombia.....	3,359	26	118	100	104	104	1,000	1,000	+4
Ecuador.....	5,494	19	---	---	4	4	1,000	1,000	+4
Peru.....	12,521	4,765	1,309	1,169	1,978	1,978	1,000	1,000	+809
Venezuela.....	3,640	609	490	464	362	362	1,000	1,000	-102
Other.....	134	1,934	1,169	731	1,761	1,761	1,000	1,000	+1,030
Total.....	30,991	13,660	6,277	5,250	7,465	7,465	1,000	1,000	+2,215
Europe:									
Austria.....	23,579	22	---	54	---	---	1,000	1,000	-54
France.....	1,104	106	280	280	---	---	1,000	1,000	-280
Germany, West.....	55,978	39,940	15,808	6,126	13,389	13,389	1,000	1,000	+7,263
Netherlands.....	33,114	1,547	688	688	4,523	4,523	1,000	1,000	+3,835
United Kingdom.....	124,685	274,603	348,512	265,903	193,268	193,268	1,000	1,000	-72,635
Yugoslavia.....	38,431	7,832	2	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	---
Other.....	8,162	878	648	479	4,697	4,697	1,000	1,000	+4,218
Total.....	285,053	324,928	365,938	273,530	215,877	215,877	1,000	1,000	-57,653
Asia:									
Other.....	5,197	3,043	3,488	2,665	2,716	2,716	1,000	1,000	+51
World total.....	554,636	604,162	620,009	479,713	306,197	306,197	1,000	1,000	-173,516

1/ Preliminary.

MORE AUSTRALIAN MEAT ON WAY TO U.S.

Three ships left Australia in early November with 2,632,000 pounds of frozen beef and 112,000 pounds of mutton for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination <u>1/</u>	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity Pounds
Mariposa.....	November 11	San Francisco	November 22	Beef	224,000
		Los Angeles	do. 25	Beef	156,800
		Los Angeles	do. 25	Mutton	44,800
Oriana.....	do. 8	San Francisco	do. 24	Beef	60,480
		Los Angeles	do. 22	Beef	62,720
Coolgaride.....	do. 8	Los Angeles	do. 24	Beef	770,560
		" "	do. 24	Mutton	33,600
		San Francisco	do. 29	Beef	958,720
		" "	do. 29	Mutton	22,400
		Seattle	December 6	Beef	398,720
		"	do. 6	Mutton	11,200

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas.

NEW ZEALAND EXPORTED 922 MILLION
POUNDS OF MEAT LAST SEASON

New Zealand's exports of meats and variety meats during the year ended September 30, 1961, totaled 922 million pounds--100 million less than a year earlier; shipments to the United States amounted to 135 million pounds, 9 million less than the previous year's.

The United Kingdom took 74.1 percent of New Zealand's total exports in 1960-61, 97.1 percent of the lamb, 89.5 percent of the variety meats, 54 percent of the mutton, 28.2 percent of the pork, and 10 percent of the beef and veal.

New Zealand's exports of beef and veal to the United States during 1960-61 amounted to 126 million pounds, or 75 percent of all beef and veal shipped and 91 percent of the boneless beef and veal. U.S. imports of other types were only small fractions of total exports. For example, lamb exports to the United States represented less than 1 percent of the total movement to all countries. The United States provided a market for 14.7 percent of New Zealand's total exportable surplus of all types.

Japan, third largest market for New Zealand meat in 1960-61, took 43.2 million pounds, of which 37.4 were mutton. New Zealand's exports of all meats outside the United Kingdom and the United States amounted to 103 million pounds and were 11.2 percent of total exports.

MEAT: New Zealand exports to the United Kingdom, United States and other areas,
October-September 1959-60 and 1960-61

Item and year	United Kingdom		United States		Other countries		Total	
	Mil.lb.	Percent	Mil.lb.	Percent	Mil.lb.	Percent	Mil.lb.	Percent
Lamb:								
1959-60.....	562.4	97.1	4.6	0.8	12.2	2.1	579.2	100.0
1960-61.....	555.6	97.1	5.0	0.9	11.8	2.0	572.4	100.0
Mutton:								
1959-60.....	103.5	61.0	4.0	2.3	62.3	36.7	169.8	100.0
1960-61.....	74.9	54.0	4.2	3.0	59.7	43.0	138.8	100.0
Beef and veal:								
Bone in								
1959-60.....	37.0	52.6	3.7	5.3	29.6	42.1	70.3	100.0
1960-61.....	12.7	39.6	2.6	8.1	16.8	52.3	32.1	100.0
Boneless								
1959-60.....	8.5	5.6	131.4	85.9	13.0	8.5	152.9	100.0
1960-61.....	4.0	3.0	123.1	91.0	8.2	6.0	135.3	100.0
Total beef								
1959-60.....	45.5	20.4	135.1	60.5	42.6	19.1	223.2	100.0
1960-61.....	16.7	10.0	125.7	75.1	25.0	14.9	167.4	100.0
Pork:								
1959-60.....	3.0	40.0	0.1	1.3	4.4	58.7	7.5	100.0
1960-61.....	1.1	28.2	---	---	2.8	71.8	3.9	100.0
Variety meats ^{1/} :								
1959-60.....	36.3	86.0	0.6	1.4	5.3	12.6	42.2	100.0
1960-61.....	35.2	89.5	0.5	1.3	3.6	9.2	39.3	100.0
Total meats:								
1959-60.....	750.7	73.5	144.4	14.1	126.8	12.4	1,021.8	100.0
1960-61.....	683.5	74.1	135.4	14.7	102.9	11.2	921.8	100.0

^{1/} Excluding inedible products.
The New Zealand Meat Producers Board

PLANS FOR ETHIOPIAN SOLUBLE COFFEE PLANT DROPPED

Plans by a German firm to build a soluble coffee plant in Ethiopia have been temporarily withdrawn. A decline in the world market price is given as the reason. However, it was indicated that the project may be revived in 2 or 3 years, depending on market conditions.

PHILIPPINES SCHEDULES DOMESTIC SUGAR RELEASE

The Philippine Sugar Quota Administration has set aside for domestic consumption 400,000 short tons of sugar from the 1961-62 crop to be released on a weekly schedule extending to September 2, 1962.

Holders of warehouse sugar stock receipts must withdraw supplies and release them according to the schedule. Any sugar left in storage after scheduled releases is to be converted to reserve and will not be released for export. This action, prompted by the domestic price-supply situation, is intended to stabilize domestic sugar prices and deter hoarding and price manipulations.

LARGE GREEK TABLE OLIVE PACK FORECAST

The 1961 Greek table olive pack is forecast at 80,000 short tons, well above the 1960 and 1959 packs of 26,000 and 54,000 tons, respectively.

Production of green olives, expected to exceed 3,300 short tons, is included in the pack forecast. About one-third of these green olives have been indicated as "cracked olives," packed in brine for domestic use.

TABLE OLIVES: Greece, supply and distribution
marketing years 1959-61

Item	Year beginning November 1		
	1959	1960	1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Supply:			
Beginning stocks.....	7,000	9,000	500
Production.....	54,000	26,000	80,000
Imports.....	---	---	---
Total.....	61,000	35,000	80,500
Distribution:			
Exports.....	21,000	1/ 13,000	2/ 25,000
Domestic uses 3/.....	31,000	21,500	2/ 40,000
Ending stocks.....	9,000	500	2/ 15,500
Total.....	61,000	35,000	80,500
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Includes waste and other uses.			

The quality of this year's crop is, in general, good. Attacks of dacus fly and other pests were limited. The smaller size of this year's fruit is due to heavy bearings.

Though the Greek Ministry of Agriculture estimates this year's edible table olive crop at a new high of 138,800 short tons, the Greek trade expects that the edible pack will be limited to about 80,000 short tons, and the rest pressed for oil.

Greek exports of table olives from November 1960 through August 1961 approximated 10,000 tons. During this period, shipments to Soviet Bloc countries totaled 4,300 tons (43 percent of exports), with Rumania taking 3,270 tons. Outside the Soviet Bloc, the United States was the largest market with 1,600 tons.

Total 1960-61 olive exports are expected to reach about 13,000 tons, compared with 21,000 tons in 1959-60. Exports of green olives during the 1960-61 season were about 900 short tons. Exports of green olives in the 1961-62 season are expected to be double those of last year, and total table olive exports may run close to 25,000 short tons.

Export prices, f.o.b., of Greek table olives shipped during November 1960-August 1961 averaged \$410 per short ton. The average price paid by Soviet Bloc countries was \$362 per ton, which was about \$84 below average prices paid by other countries. The lower price paid by the Soviet Bloc was for lower-quality olives.

Export prices, f.o.b., for 1961 crop green olives (not fully processed, just debittered), primarily intended for export to Italy in 50-kilo wooden barrels, were quoted as follows:

<u>Size</u>	<u>U.S. dollars per short ton</u>
140-160	408-390
180-200	363-345
240-260	318-308

Last year's corresponding prices were about \$27 to \$36 higher.

Most of the green olives available for export are reportedly in the first two price groups. Black olive prices for the 1961 crop are not quoted at present, as the crop is somewhat later this year. Price fluctuations are expected to parallel those for green olives. Last year's prices for green olives were about \$18 below the corresponding prices for black olives.

MEXICAN WINTER VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS

From November 1 to November 15, the following quantities of winter vegetables from the West Coast of Mexico crossed the border at Nogales, Arizona (in thousands of pounds, with last year's comparable figures in parentheses): cucumbers, 65 (10); eggplant, 16 (.9); peppers, 9 (80); snap beans, .3 (30); squash, 23 (1); and tomatoes, 54 (0).

COLOMBIA AND FINLAND EXTEND COFFEE TRADE AGREEMENT

Colombia and Finland have extended to December 31, 1962, a commercial trade agreement whereby Finland is to buy \$4 million worth of Colombian coffee annually (at present prices, about 64,000 bags), and Colombia will import Finnish goods of equal value.

During the first 3 years of the agreement, which became effective in January 1958, annual Colombian exports of coffee to Finland ranged from \$1.6 million to \$3.1 million, f.o.b., whereas the c.i.f. value of Colombian imports from Finland ranged from \$1.7 million to \$4.2 million. Data for 1961 are not yet available.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS DOWN 40 PERCENT

Argentine grain exports during July-September 1961 totaled 1.1 million metric tons. This was a drop of 40 percent from exports of 1.8 million in the same quarter of 1960-61.

Wheat exports were 156,000 tons, only 20 percent of the amount exported a year earlier. This was due to the small 1960 crop, which reduced available supplies for export in 1961-62.

The principal market in previous years--Brazil--imported only 39,000 tons in July-September 1961, in contrast to 398,000 during the same months in 1960.

Wheat exports are expected to continue lower for the rest of Argentina's marketing year, which ends November 20, 1961.

Argentina's feed grain exports (corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums) during July-September 1961 were 895,000 tons--3 percent less than shipments of 926,000 a year ago. Corn, oats, and barley shipments were down from 1960 but sorghums shipments were up. Smaller corn shipments to Belgium and a decline in oats and barley shipments to Italy were significant factors in the drop. Sorghums shipments were up in 1961 because of increased trade with Belgium, West Germany, and Denmark.

A large corn crop was harvested in the early part of 1961, and prospects are good for the crop to be harvested early in 1962. During the first half of the marketing season (April-September 1961), 1.4 million tons have been exported. As a result, shipments during the last half (October 1961-March 31, 1962) may well be at a somewhat lower level. If a second large crop is harvested, as currently estimated, corn exports can be expected to increase again as soon as the new crop can reach the market in April or May of next year.

With the expansion in production of grain sorghums during the last couple of years, indications are that Argentine exports of grain sorghums will play a larger role in world trade. In former years, insignificant quantities (in comparison with the other grains) were exported.

GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination July-September 1960
and July-September 1961

Country of destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-September 1960:							
United States	--	--	18:	--	--	--	18
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	51	51
Bolivia	500:	--	--	--	--	--	500
Brazil	397,996:	--	--	2,581	--	--	400,577
Chile	75,345:	--	--	--	--	--	75,345
Paraguay	22,400:	--	--	--	--	--	22,400
Peru	69,691:	--	--	--	--	--	69,691
Uruguay	--	--	8,729:	143	--	--	8,872
Austria	4,200:	--	965:	--	--	--	5,165
Belgium-Luxembourg :	5,619:	100	70,055:	450	--	2,355	78,579
Denmark	--	--	675:	1,000	--	1,875	3,550
France	--	--	10,000:	--	--	--	10,000
Germany, West	42,695:	2,265	30,613:	7,178	6,725	1,620	91,096
Italy	35,244:	45,849	320,684:	34,373	27,481	1,991	465,622
Netherlands	22,980:	--	150,239:	10,055	1,665	10,638	195,577
Portugal	10,310:	--	--	--	--	--	10,310
Sweden	500:	3,658	850:	1,300	--	15	6,323
Switzerland	2,230:	--	3,300:	2,260	--	200	7,990
United Kingdom	56,194:	--	69,352:	--	--	4,081	129,627
Japan	--	--	139,837:	--	--	--	139,837
Lebanon	28,748:	--	--	--	--	--	28,748
North Africa	--	--	2,528:	--	--	--	2,528
Total	774,652:	51,872	807,845:	59,340	35,871	22,876	1,752,456
July-September 1961:							
United States	--	--	51:	--	--	--	51
Canada	--	--	32:	--	--	75	107
Brazil	38,599:	--	--	3,218	6,000	--	47,817
Paraguay	11,889:	--	--	--	--	--	11,889
Peru	31,517:	--	18:	--	--	--	31,535
Austria	--	--	5,560:	--	--	60	5,620
Belgium-Luxembourg :	860:	1,287	38,893:	700	--	7,665	49,405
Denmark	--	--	25:	5,003	--	12,125	17,153
France	--	--	300:	--	--	135	435
Germany, West	32,593:	1,455	29,927:	1,095	5,904	11,232	82,206
Italy	--	--	371,724:	9,830	3,337	750	385,641
Netherlands	9,801:	4,084	96,646:	24,681	--	9,503	144,715
Sweden	--	500	--	--	--	65	565
Switzerland	--	--	2,559:	1,400	--	--	3,959
United Kingdom	21,293:	--	39,533:	--	1,940	46,514	109,280
China (Mainland) ..	--	--	5,791:	--	--	--	5,791
Japan	--	--	152,179:	--	--	--	152,179
Kenya	9,922:	--	--	--	--	--	9,922
North Africa	--	--	200:	--	--	--	200
Total	156,474:	7,326	743,438:	45,927	17,181	88,124	1,058,470

Source: El Cerealista.

BRAZIL'S RICE ACREAGE REDUCED BY WEATHER

Brazil's 1961-62 rice acreage (planted mainly from September to December) will be somewhat below last year's, and much less than planned, because of adverse weather.

Drought hurt plantings in central and north Brazil. In Rio Grande do Sul, the commercial rice State in south Brazil, floods delayed putting in the rice.

Both the domestic and foreign markets have improved for Rio Grande do Sul's rice surplus. More rice is being shipped to other parts of Brazil, where weather has been unfavorable, and foreign prices are becoming more competitive.

Exports in 1961 are expected to be about 25,000 metric tons. In late October, Brazil sold 10,000 tons of "Blue Rose" to Taiwan.

RAINS HELP AUSTRALIAN PASTURES

General rains throughout eastern Australia have improved pasture prospects in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland. Summer feed prospects for cattle and sheep in these States are much brighter as the result of good rainfall November 15 and 20.

Rains ranged from about 3 inches in some of the major agricultural areas of the four States to as high as 18 inches in southeastern New South Wales.

Because of the abnormally heavy rain, potato and vegetable crops were almost a total loss in the Hawkesbury River area near Sydney. As a result, prices of early potatoes on the Sydney market rose sharply from about \$101 to \$224 per long ton. The wheat harvest is in progress throughout New South Wales, but no substantial damage to the grain has been reported, although continued moisture could cut the total yield.

CEYLON INCREASES RICE IMPORTS FROM BURMA

Ceylon is buying more rice from Burma this season than a year ago.

Under a September 26 contract, Ceylon purchased 254,000 metric tons of Burma's 1961-62 crop. This was 51,000 above the agreement for imports in 1961. Also, negotiations have been under way for Burma to again supply the bulk of the 200,000 tons which Communist China usually ships to Ceylon under the annual rice-rubber contract. Details, including prices, for the two transactions have not yet been announced.

The increased amount from Burma is not only to replace rice that is usually obtained from Communist China, but also from South Vietnam. Poor crops for 3 years in Communist China have diminished export supplies. In South Vietnam, because of low deliveries to the market, rice exports were prohibited in April 1961, and floods have reduced the 1961-62 crop.

The agreed f.o.b. price for average quality rice from Burma and China continued to be \$90.83 per metric ton (£33 per long ton) in the last half of 1961. Previously quoted prices also still prevailed for imports from Thailand (\$88.18 per metric ton).

RICE (milled): Contracts delivered to Ceylon,
January-October 1961, with comparisons

Country of origin	Imports		Contract for imports in 1961	Delivered through October 1961	Imports January- October 1960
	1959	1960			
	1,000 metric tons		1,000 metric tons		
Burma.....	230	228	203	178	213
Communist China.....	280	246	203	<u>1/</u> 202	<u>1/</u> 201
South Vietnam.....	12	7	87	18	0
Thailand.....	0	26	66	45	16
United States.....	53	19	0	0	19
Other countries.....	9	2	0	0	2
Total.....	584	528	559	443	451

1/ Largely provided by Burma and financed by Communist China.

Compiled from official and unofficial data.

Ceylon's 1960-61 rice harvest, at 860,000 metric tons rough (600,000 milled), was the largest on record. The crop was revised upward from the previous estimate of 800,000 tons rough (550,000 milled).

Milled rice requirements in 1962 are estimated at about 1,100,000 tons. The annual consumption rise due to population increase is about 25,000 tons.

THAI CORN EXPORTS AHEAD OF 1960

Corn exports from Thailand for January-October 1961 were 306,000 metric tons--30 percent higher than the 233,000 tons exported in the same period a year ago. Shipments in October 1961 were 155,000 tons, compared with 117,000 in October 1960. November and December are normally the heaviest months for corn exports. In 1960 half the yearly total moved in these months. (Continued on following page)

As in former years, most of the 1961 exports are moving to Japan, which usually takes about 80 percent of the Thai exports.

Production for 1960-61 has officially been estimated at 541,800 metric tons. This is 71 percent above the previous record a year ago. A further increase is forecast for 1961-62.

OCTOBER SUEZ OILSEED SHIPMENTS RISE

Oilseed shipments through the Suez Canal in October 1961 were up 9 percent from October 1960 but down 11 percent from a month earlier.

Shipments totaling 137,000 short tons moved through the canal in October, compared with 126,000 in October of last year and 153,000 tons in September 1961 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 13, 1961).

OILSEEDS: Suez Canal, northbound shipments by kind,
October 1960 and 1961

Item	: October 1960	: October 1961
	1,000	1,000
	<u>short tons</u>	<u>short tons</u>
Soybeans 1/.....	1.1	11.0
Copra.....	80.5	88.2
Peanuts.....	13.2	15.4
Cottonseed.....	11.0	6.6
Flaxseed 2/.....	1.1	2.2
Castor beans.....)	4.4
Palm nuts and kernels.....) 18.7	4.4
Others.....)	4.4
Total.....	125.6	136.6
1/ To convert to bushels, use 33.3 bushels per ton.		
2/ To convert to bushels, use 35.7 bushels per ton.		

Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin (Cairo, Egypt).

The 11,000 tons (366,000 bushels) of soybeans represented only one-third the volume exported in September but was 10 times the negligible shipments in October 1960.

Copra shipments, at 88,000 tons, were only slightly larger than a month earlier but 10 percent above a year earlier, reflecting mainly the larger output of copra in the Philippines in 1961. Peanut shipments increased from the previous month and from October 1960, but cottonseed shipments declined. (For data on shipments for the last 2 marketing years, see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 13, 1961.)

ESTIMATE OF BRAZILIAN CASTOR
BEAN CROP REDUCED

A sharply reduced crop in Bahia, Brazil's principal castor-producing state, has lowered the estimate for Brazil's 1961 castor bean production to 180,000 short tons.

Early in the year, production was expected to be close to the near-record 1960 outturn, now estimated at 245,000 short tons, but continued drought in Bahia reduced the crop there about 60 percent. Competition from other crops held production in Sao Paulo and Parana to the 1960 level, while other producing states showed moderate increases.

CASTOR BEANS: Brazil, production by major producing states,
1960 and 1961

State	: Revised estimate 1960	: Preliminary estimate 1961
	: - - - - 1,000 short tons - - - - -	
Bahia.....	130	55
Sao Paulo.....	40	40
Pernambuco.....	22	24
Ceara.....	15	20
Minas Gerais.....	12	13
Parana.....	11	11
Others.....	15	17
Total.....	245	180

Production in 1962 is now expected to rise substantially, probably exceeding the 1960 level if weather in Bahia is favorable. Farmers liked the prices they received for this year's crop, and demand for castor beans by Brazil's expanding processing industry continues strong. Also, a new higher-yielding, higher-quality variety of castor bean introduced in Bahia 2 years ago, the "7 canadas rajadas", already accounts for about 10 percent of that state's production and expanded use is expected to influence total outturn.

Despite the smaller crop, Brazil's crushing industry has managed to operate at near-normal levels this year because of a substantial carryover from 1960. A shortage is likely, however, in January and February of 1962--prior to the new crop.

Exports of castor oil from Brazil have been kept high by use of carry-over stocks. From January through June 1961, a total of 42,112 short tons were registered as exported, compared with 46,139 tons during all of calendar 1960. The United States and France continued to be the principal destinations, but Canada and the U.S.S.R. have moved into secondary positions. As in 1960, no castor beans have been exported this year.

ECUADOR'S RICE EXPORTS DOWN

Ecuador's rice exports have dropped in 1961, due mainly to heavy 1960 shipments which reduced stocks, and prospects for a smaller crop.

In October, the Ecuadoran Government halted exports until December to ensure retention of enough rice to meet domestic needs. Although rice acreage increased in 1961 and a large crop was expected, a late-season drought reduced the main (May-August) harvest. Exports for the January-September period--all in the third quarter--totaled 9,185 metric tons, compared with 17,465 for the corresponding 9 months of 1960.

COTTON SITUATION IN FRANCE CONTINUES FAVORABLE

Activity in the French cotton industry is likely to be relatively favorable this season, although some adjustments are expected from 1960-61.

As in some other major European consuming countries, requirements for French cotton goods have eased in export markets. In addition, the tense political situation in Algeria and Tunisia, as well as in metropolitan France, is causing spinners to adopt more cautious views. Although order books are generally well filled, new orders are lagging. However, this pessimistic outlook must be tempered by such factors as the present high rate of mill activity, satisfactory domestic offtake, relatively stable prices, and manageable stocks of textiles.

Cotton consumption totaled 1,390,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in 1960-61--slightly above the 1,370,000 used a year earlier. In line with the outlook for slightly lower consumption this season, consumption in August amounted to 65,000 bales, against 67,000 in the same month of the previous season. However, consumption this season should remain near last season's level and the record 1,395,000 bales used in 1957-58.

Although imports into France are expected to be somewhat lower this season, intake during the first 2 months (August-September) of 1961-62 totaled 187,000 bales, compared with 160,000 in the same period last season. Much of this season's larger inflow may be accounted for by increased shipments from the United States amounting to 90,000 bales, compared with 58,000 a year earlier. Imports of U.S. cotton early in the current season were larger than a year earlier because of delayed shipments of cotton purchased prior to August 1 in order to take advantage of the higher U.S. export payment rate.

Imports of 1,408,000 bales of cotton into France in the 1960-61 season were 6 percent below the 1,503,000 imported in 1959-60 when stocks were built up considerably. The 637,000 bales imported from the United States in 1960-61 made up 45 percent of the French intake, as did the 682,000 bales in 1959-60.

Quantities imported from principal sources other than the United States in 1960-61, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: former French colonies 142,000 bales (194,000); Mexico 133,000 (94,000); Brazil 89,000 (48,000); Syria 73,000 (119,000); Egypt 53,000 (65,000); Iran 45,000 (25,000); U.S.S.R. 44,000 (28,000); Peru 37,000 (38,000); Colombia 27,000 (0); Sudan 26,000 (59,000); and Greece 16,000 (41,000).

Since imports of cotton this season are expected to approximate domestic offtake, stocks are not likely to change greatly from the 395,000 bales on hand August 1, 1961.

The general uptrend in cotton prices on world import markets, which began over 2 years ago, has continued in recent weeks, although some weakness has been evident in Middle Eastern and Central and South American growths, which are rapidly being marketed. As in other markets, present buying interest in France is centered largely on Middle Eastern, South American, and lower-grade U.S. cottons.

French port average offering prices for specified growths and qualities, prompt shipment, for specified periods, are shown in the following table:

Country	Quality	U.S. cents per pound		
		August 1960	August 1961	November 1961
United States.....	SM 1"	29.10	29.98	30.55
" "	SM 1-1/16"	31.10	31.25	31.72
Mexico.....	SM 1-1/16"	29.94	31.14	30.38
Pakistan.....	289F (M 1")	31.05	30.77	32.83
Nicaragua.....	SM 1-1/16"	28.78	30.11	29.65

CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION EXPANDING

Cotton consumption in Canada, measured by the number of bales opened by mills, totaled 101,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first quarter (August-October) of the current season.

Consumption in the 3-month period was 17 percent above the 86,000 bales used in the comparable 1960-61 period, and is the highest rate of consumption for this period since 1955-56, when 103,000 bales were opened during August-October.

Consumption in October reached 36,000 bales, compared with 33,000 in the preceding month and 29,000 in October 1960.

U. S. AND COMPETING CANNED FRUIT AND JUICE
PRICES IN THE NETHERLANDS COMPARED

Dutch price quotations, which are importers' selling prices--import duties and taxes paid--of selected canned fruit and juices, March, July, and end of September 1961, are listed below:

Type and quality	Units	Netherlands price			Origin
	per doz.	March	July	Sept.	
	Cans	U. S. dollars			
<u>CANNED FRUIT</u>					
Apricots:					
Halves, choice.....	8 oz.	--	--	1.66	United States
Halves, standard.....	No. 2½	4.64	4.24	3.91	United States
Halves, standard.....	No. 303	2.98	2.55	2.39	United States
Halves, in heavy sirup.	1/2 kilo	--	--	2.32	Spain
Peaches:					
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	4.14	4.14	3.94	United States
Halves, standard.....	No. 2½	3.91	3.98	3.81	United States
Halves, standard.....	No. 303	2.69	--	2.55	United States
Halves, standard.....	No. 10	13.26	12.76	12.43	United States
Halves, white.....	15 oz.	--	--	2.72	Japan
Halves, white.....	No. 2½	--	--	4.81	Japan
Halves, 100% Oreillons..	5 kilo	20.22	--	19.72	Spain
Pears, Bartlett:					
Halves, standard.....	No. 2½	5.14	5.14	5.14	United States
Fruit cocktail:					
Choice.....	No. 2½	5.04	4.97	4.81	United States
Choice.....	No. 303	3.48	--	3.15	United States
Choice.....	No. 10	16.41	17.07	16.91	United States
Pineapple					
Fancy, sliced.....	No. 2½	5.64	5.47	5.47	United States
Choice, sliced.....	No. 2½	4.57	4.31	4.14	United States
Standard, sliced.....	No. 2½	4.28	4.14	4.08	United States
Choice, sliced.....	No. 10	18.40	17.40	16.91	United States
Whole, sliced.....	No. 10	14.75	14.75	14.25	Cuba
Grapefruit sections.....	No. 303	3.28	3.15	2.92	United States
Mandarin oranges:					
Small.....	11 oz.	2.45	2.35	2.25	Japan
Fancy, small.....	11 oz.	2.49	2.39	2.32	Japan
Fancy, small.....	No. 2½	6.46	6.46	6.46	Japan
Fancy, small.....	No. 10	21.71	21.22	21.22	Japan
<u>CANNED JUICE</u>					
Orange, sweetened.....	No. 2	--	2.32	2.49	United States
Orange, unsweetened.....	No. 2	1.99	1.99	1.99	Israel
Grapefruit sweetened.....	No. 2	1.76	1.86	1.86	United States
Grapefruit, sweetened.....	No. 2	--	1.66	1.66	Israel
Blended juice, sweetened.	No. 2	2.09	2.09	2.09	United States
Pineapple, fancy.....	No. 2	1.76	1.96	1.82	United States
Pineapple, fancy.....	No. 211	1.23	--	1.26	United States
Tomato.....	No. 2	2.25	2.25	2.25	United States

SECOND EGYPTIAN COTTON
CROP ESTIMATE LOWER

Egypt's 1961-62 cotton crop is now placed at 1,591,000 bales (500 pounds gross), according to the second official government estimate. This is 28 percent below the near-record 1960-61 crop of 2,196,000 bales, and indicates further deterioration since the first estimate of 1,595,000 was released in mid-October.

The latest estimate of production of long-staple Ashmouni cotton this season, while substantially lower than in 1960-61, is somewhat higher than earlier forecasts. Production estimates of medium-long and extra-long staple varieties were lowered. This season's smaller crop is attributed mostly to severe leaf worm damage prior to harvest, although unfavorable weather and flooding were contributing factors in some areas. Acreage devoted to cotton this season amounted to 2,060,000 acres, up 6 percent from 1,944,000 in the previous season.

COTTON: Egypt, production by staple length and variety, final estimate 1960-61, and second estimate 1961-62

Staple length and principal varieties	1960-61	1961-62	Percentage change
	1,000	1,000	
	<u>bales 1/</u>	<u>bales 1/</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Extra-long staple, over 1-3/8":			
Karnak, Menoufi, and Giza 45.....	1,041	692	-34
Medium-long staple, over 1-1/4":			
Giza 30, 31, and 47.....	487	401	-18
Long staple, over 1-1/8":			
Ashmouni.....	627	464	-26
Subtotal.....	2,155	1,557	-28
Scarto (unclassified cotton).....	41	34	-17
Total.....	2,196	1,591	-28

1/ Bales of 500 pounds gross.

Source: Government of Egypt.

INDIA HAS LARGER CASTOR BEAN CROP

India's 1961-62 castor bean crop, most of which was planted in June-July and is being harvested during November-February, is expected by the trade to be about 121,000 short tons, or 10 percent, larger than last year. The 1960-61 official estimate was 109,760 tons from 1,135,000 acres.

The southwest monsoon rains this year have been generally favorable, and rainfall in the principal castor growing regions during the peak sowing months was normal or above normal. Few Indian castor beans are irrigated.

While no official information is yet available, trade reports indicate that sowings have been larger in all areas, but particularly in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, the 2 major castor producing states. In addition to favorable weather, the alltime peak prices of castor beans, castor oil, and castor cake during 1961 stimulated this year's increase in plantings.

In line with the Indian Government's oilseed policy, castor beans can not be exported. Although castor cake exports are permitted, in view of India's need for foreign exchange, there have been none since 1958.

Exports of castor oil have been completely decontrolled, thus saving exporters export license payments. As additional incentives to export oil, export duty was completely abolished in July 1958 and the full refund of excise duty of 112 rupees per metric ton (\$21.34 per short ton) is now allowed instead of only 88 rupees (\$16.76) formerly allowed. Despite these incentives, castor oil exports have lagged far behind last year because of high domestic prices and competition from Brazil.

Castor oil exports during January-July 1961 totaled only 19,746 short tons, compared with 44,808 tons in the first 7 months a year earlier. Shipments from Bombay, which handles the bulk of the export trade, reached 22,993 tons during the first 10 months of this year, against 51,179 tons in the corresponding period of 1960. No oil has gone this year to the United States; it was the major market in calendar 1960, taking 25,034 tons of the record total oil exports of 64,456 tons. Exports to the Soviet Union during January-July were 10,785 tons, compared with only 2,800 tons in the first 7 months of 1960.

Prices of castor beans and products during 1961 have been the highest on record. Quotations from mid-January to mid-October 1961, with comparable averages for 1960 in parentheses, were: castor beans, Bombay, bold, 6.3 cents per pound (6.2 cents); castor oil, Bombay, commercial, 13.8 cents per pound (13.6 cents); and castor cake, decorticated, \$45.38 per short ton (\$39.97).

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